New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1268. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Bar.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF THE MINDOOS.

THE LAWYERS OUTWITTED.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

The Bar Meeting a Failure and Why.

A meeting of members of the New-York Bar was convened, by special requisition, last evening, at Masonic Hall, Broadway, to take steps to have proper persons elected to the several judicial offices in the City. By some mistake, the key of the room was not forthcoming at 7½ o'clock, the hour appointed, and the several gentlemen had to wait a considerable time, to their great annoyance, on the stairway and lobby. When the door was thrown open, among those present were observed Chauncey Schaffer, Napoleon B. Munsell, Lawrence Coles, Henry C. Banks and other fashionable suppliers of Hindoo proclivities.

Elias Dunscomb was called to the Chair, and Francis G. Young nominated Secretary.

The Chairman having read the call for the meeting, Mr. Abbey moved that a Committee of five be appointed to report to a future meeting on the measures necessary to be adopted; the motion having been seconded, the fourth man moved that Mr. Abbey's resolution be laid on the table—carried; but as there was no table about in the room, the resolution should necessarily have been deposited on the floor, if a member of the bar had not subsequently succeeded in procuring one—to the great delight of the reporters, who imagined that they were in for a hearty moment of forensic display.

On motion, the following Committee was nominated to draw up resolutions: Messrs. McIntyre, Lorrimore, Hemmingway, Andrews and Banks.

Mr. Banks, as Chairman of the Committee, with most marvelous punctuality, brought up the following:

Resolved, That in view of the various nominations for prominent Judicial officers of members of the New-York Bar, alike distinguished for their professional as well as for their political preferences; that it would be meritorious on the part of this meeting to discriminate, and while the public good cannot in any event be sacrificed under present circumstances, we feel assured that any joint political action on the part of the profession is wisely unadvised for.

Before the resolution had time to be seconded, a motion for adjournment *sine die* was moved, seconded, carried, and the meeting dispersed.

The meeting being thus safely adjourned, it was discovered that in and about the hall there were from 400 to 500 members of the bar striving with all their might to find where their meeting was. But while they had grasped, the lively Hindoos "had been and gone and committed" the meeting. The callers of the meeting alone had no part nor lot in the meeting, and if they do anything politically, they must start anew.

The Sixth.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Soft-Shell Assembly Conventions met last evening for the purpose of making their nominations for Assembly.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The Convention for the First District, (First and Second Wards,) met at No. 110 Greenwich-street, and organized by appointing James Jackson, as President. Daniel Meehan, of the Second Ward, was nominated by acclamation for Assembly. Mr. Meehan was also nominated by the Half-Shells.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The Second District Convention met at the Northern Hotel, Cortlandt-street, P. G. Maloney, President, and E. E. Crosby and P. H. Bradburn appointed as Secretaries. On the first ballot, Joseph Rowtree, of the Third Ward, was unanimously chosen candidate for Assembly from the Second District, composed of the Third and Sixth Wards.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Fourth District Nominating Convention met at No. 6 corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets. Joseph Rowtree was Chairman, and E. T. Ratcliffe as Secretary. Mr. Charles J. Dougherty was chosen as candidate for Assembly from the District (the Fourth Ward) on the first ballot, and a Committee was appointed to tender him the nomination, who soon after returned and reported that Mr. Dougherty declined the nomination. The Convention then adjourned.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Delegates to the Third District Convention met at No. 96 Hudson-street, and nominated John N. Dixon as candidate for the District in the Assembly. The Hards nominated Mr. Dixon for the same office, at their Convention held last week.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Sixth District Convention met last evening at No. 40 Mercer-street, and adjourned without making any nomination.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Convention of the Seventh District met at No. 60 Perry-street, and also adjourned without making a nomination.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for the Ninth District met at the corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, but adjourned without making a nomination.

TENTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for the Tenth District met at National Hall in Forty-fourth-street, had a long informal discussion, and adjourned without making a nomination.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—James Riley has been nominated for Assembly by the Softs of the Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—PETER DAWSON has received the nomination for Assembly from the Twelfth District —Fourteenth Ward.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—The Soft Convention of the Fifteenth District—Seventeenth Ward—nominated ARTEMUS WOOD for Assembly, last evening.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for the Sixteenth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards—met last evening, but adjourned without making any nomination.

SOFT-SHELL CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

Some of the Soft nominating Conventions which were adjourned from Tuesday, met last evening.

THIRD WARD.—The Softs' Council Convention of the Third Ward met last evening at the Northern Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and unanimously nominated J. M. Minzie as candidate for Council from the Fourth District.

FOURTH WARD.—The Softs of the Fourth Ward have nominated William Baird for Alderman, and John Bunch for Councilman, from the Fifth District.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—The Soft City Convention met last evening, at Robertson's, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, and made the following nominations:

For Alderman—Peter Monaghan.

For Councilmen—Francis O'Riley, Thirty-sixth Council District; Thomas Farren, Thirty-seventh Council District; Henry R. Weed, Thirty eighth Council District.

For Assessor—Daniel Sterin.

For School Commissioner—Thomas Boese.

RATIFICATION MEETING—FOURTEENTH WARD—TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Previous to the organization of the Convention, a large meeting of the Softs was held at Robertson's. Strong vote made by Hon. John Kelley, Peter Monaghan, Peter Dawson, Thomas Boese, Mr. Van Nostrand, at which Know-Nothingism, Maine Liquor Law, and all the other isms except Soft-Shellism were roundly handled. The National Administration was advocated—the Nebraska and Kansas bill included—and the course of Hostile Seymour warmly eulogized. The Hard Liquor-Dealers who voted for Bronson, were severely rebuked.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—David Hogg has been nominated by the Softs for Councilman for the Twenty-ninth Council District.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The Softs were to have met and made their nominations last evening, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-third-street. About an hour after the time advertised, our reporter was at the door in Seventh avenue which room said meeting was held in. He was met by stating, on the second floor. On the first floor Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 were holding their regular meeting, on the second, a Company, calling themselves the "4 Brennan Guard," were drilling for their target excursion; and on the third floor there was a meeting in one room of the Washington Literary Union, and in another of the Washington Dramatic Association, who hold their annual ball this evening. Guess they didn't meet.

The Hard Shells—Meeting of the General Committee.

STATE AND CITY TICKET WITH THE HARDS AND SOFTS CALLED FOR.

A meeting of the Hard Shell General Committee was held last night at their head-quarters corner Delancey and Bowery. In the absence of the President, Thomas McSpedden, of the Nineteenth Ward, was chosen Chairman, *pro. tem.*, and D. C. Crosby, of the Fifth Ward, appointed Secretary.

The roll was called when the Secretary read a series of resolutions. The subject of the resolutions was congratulations to the Democracy of Georgia, Pennsylvania and Ohio upon the recent victories they had severally achieved against their combined foes, the Know Nothings, Maine Law fanatics and Black Republicans—also calling upon the Democracy of the State of New-York to unite upon a common State ticket against the same common enemies and recommending the appointment of a committee of seven from their number to consider and report upon the propriety of selecting an equal number of Hards and Softs for the State ticket to be voted for by the Union Democracy of the several Wards and Districts of the City not to run a third ticket but to harmonize with the two leading factions of the party. Following the reading of the resolutions were speeches by Daniel E. Sickles, Fitch E. B. Hart, Wm. Cotter, Wesley Hunt and others. The resolutions were subsequently unanimously adopted and the following persons named to constitute the committee recommended: D. C. Crosby, of the Fifth Ward; William S. Wiley, of the First Ward; E. E. Hart, of the Fifth Ward; D. E. Sickles, of the Third Ward; D. B. Rollins, of the Eleventh Ward; Thomas Maloney, of the Second Ward, and John G. Sickley, of the Seventh Ward.

After appointing Printing and Corresponding Committees, the Committee adjourned to next Monday night.

The Republicans.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward was held at the Hall in Fiftieth-street on the evening of the 10th of October instant. The following ticket was unanimously adopted:

For Alderman—Samuel Fleet.

For Councilman Fifty-ninth District—Robert H. Shannon.

For Assessors—Jotham Wilson, *Jr.*, Augustus L. Wood.

For Constables—M. H. Stanicls, Jotham Wilson, Jr.

For School Commissioner—D. W. C. McCloskey.

For Inspector of Schools—George McCollister.

For Trustees of Schools—James S. Parks, Joseph Bunting.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Lemen Sherwood, Esq. A very enthusiastic feeling pervaded the assembly, indicating the success of the ticket presented for the suffrages of the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward.

ELEVENTH WARD NOMINATIONS.

Assembly—Daniel Willis.

Assessor—John McGowan.

Councilmen—Twenty-eighth District, Frederick Wagner; Twenty-ninth District, Wm. C. Barber; Thirtieth District, Philip Keeley; Thirty-first District, John F. Conklin; Thirty-second District, John L. Rowe.

Constables—Charles Schiff and P. V. Broach.

K. N.'s.

The Ninth Ward Know-Nothing Council held a public meeting last night, for the first time, at Bleecker Buildings, under the name of the "Ninth Ward American Club." The hall, which holds about five hundred persons, was well filled by an enthusiastic, but not over respectable audience. Mr. Albert Smith was chairman, and Messrs. Farrington, Mills, Holder, Brevoort and others, the speakers. It was expressly announced that it was a meeting of the regular Simon-pure Know-Nothings, held for electioneering purposes. The City and County tickets were indorsed. Music was furnished by a Glee Club, who sang a song, in which "good enough" was made to rhyme with "Woodruff."

ASSEMBLY AND CITY NOMINATIONS.

The K. N.'s made the following nominations:

SEVENTH WARD.—*For Assembly*, Edmund P. Barrow; *Assessor*, A. W. S Vandeursen; Councilman Fourteenth District, George W. Warner; Thirteenth District, Edward Harriat; Sixteenth District, William A. Hegarty; Constables, John A. Van Bokkelen, Joel Pike; *School Officers, laid over till Monday evening next.*

THIRTEENTH WARD.—The American party concluded their nominations on Monday night. The following is the complete ticket:—*Assembly*, Eleventh District, Chas. T. Mills; Assessor, Aaron H. Sharp; Councilmen, Thirty Third District, William Floyd; Thirty-Fourth District, J. T. Dill; Thirty Fifth District, *Ephraim Reed*; *School Commissioner*, A. T. Hone; School Inspector, Alonzo Enos; Trustees, Noah S. Whitlock, Geo. W. Thurber, W. W. Young, Jacob Van Duzen.

The Hards.

THIRTEENTH WARD CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

The Hard Shells of the Thirteenth Ward made, last evening, the following Ward nominations:

School Commissioner—Stephen Brooker.

School Inspector—Thomas Young.

School Trustees—J. Dimon, Henry Boucher, J. B. Dunn.

O. U. A's.

☞ Hancock Chapter (14) of O. U. A., on Tuesday evening rebudiated the Know-Nothing City and County nominations by a large majority. It was also resolved that its action should be communicated to the other Chapters in the City.

Miscellaneous.

☞ We are informed on good authority that the nomination of the Know-Nothing conventions by the Order of United Americans on Monday evening was not at all unanimous, as has been stated, but was carried by a very small majority, and that obtained by bringing in persons who had joined the Order for the express purpose of carrying through the ticket.

Capt. James L. Waugh, (Dem.,) for Councilman of the Eighth District.

Michael Cassidy, (Dem.,) for Councilman of the Twenty-seventh District.

Charles A. May, (Nat. Dem.,) for Alderman.

John N. Reynolds for Councilman of the Forty-seventh District.

James W. Phillips, (Tammany,) for Councilman of the Seventeenth District, and Edwin Wainwright, (Soft,) for Councilman of the Twentieth District.

John Williamson, (Hard,) for Councilman of the Twenty-fifth District.

Hiram Corwin, (Whig,) for Alderman, and George Clifton, (Whig,) for Councilman.

John J. Diehl, (Soft,) for Councilman of the Forty-seventh District.

Anthony J. Gallegher, (Hard), as Councilman of the Fourteenth District.

Patrick Boylan, (Hard), for Councilman of the Thirty-fourth District.

Nicholas Kissel, for Councilman of the Forty eighth District.

Henry W. Colyer is the Hard-Shell candidate for Twenty-eighth Council District.

John M. Reynolds is the Hard-Shell candidate for Councilman in the Forty-seventh District.

H. P. West, Esq., an old and active member of the Board of Education, has been put in nomination by the Softs in the Fourteenth Ward, for Councilman of the Thirty-eighth District.

The Excelsior Union Club, composed of young Union Democrats, have nominated the following ticket in the Fourteenth Ward: *Alderman*—Michael Toomey. *Councilmen*—Thirty-sixth District, Patrick Barnes; Thirty-seventh, Henry R. Roome; Thirty-eighth, Wm. H. Racey.

The Liquor Dealer's Club of the Fourteenth Ward have made the following nominations for that Ward: *Alderman*—David R. Adams. *Councilmen*—Thirty-sixth District, Joseph Hutton; Thirty-seventh, Thomas Farren; Thirty-eighth, Howell Vail, Jr. *Assessor*—Sydney Smith. *Constables*—Joseph Vail, Wm. Meehan.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Committee was called for last evening at the Bleecker Buildings. Our reporter was there but could not hear anything of the meeting.

PETER PALM is the Anti-Temperance, Anti-Know-Nothing, Whig and Reform candidate for Councilman of the Forty-eighth District. He is the "Affidavit Man" and a Census Marshal.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Democratic Assembly Convention.

The First Assembly District Convention met in People's Hall, corner of York and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, last evening, and after electing George Taylor as delegate to the Judiciary Convention, adjourned to Monday evening next, without making any nomination for Assembly.

The Second Assembly District Convention met at E. Langstaff's, on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, and nominated, by acclamation, Gustavus Swan, as candidate for Assembly. Mr. Swan is telegraph operator at the Astor House, New-York.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in Flatlands on Tuesday evening, to nominate candidates for the county offices. On the fifth ballot for Sheriff, JEREMIAH RYMSON, (Hard,) received 50 votes, and he was declared the nominee of the party. Mr. DENIKE, (Soft,) his principle opponent, received 24 votes. The nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Register, when HENRY A. MOORE received the largest number of votes; but without proceeding to a formal ballot, the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, at Holder's Hotel, Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn.

There was much excitement in the Convention, but no serious disturbance occurred.

KINGS COUNTY WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The Whig Primary meetings were held in this County on Tuesday evening. An unusually large vote was cast, and generally there was quiet at the polls. In the Third Ward of Brooklyn, however, a party said to be Democrats, came there and attempted to create a disturbance, and succeeded, so far as to have some of their number severely handled. In this Ward D. F. BARNARD was renominated for Alderman, and JOHN J. STURDEVIN received the nomination for Supervisor.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held, on Tuesday evening, at No. 12 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, Vice-President HOLT in the Chair. The following Delegates were reported from Wards heretofore not represented:

Ninth Ward—George P. Knight, Herbert T. Moore, Francis Abbott. —— Wood.

Fifteenth Ward—H. F. Freeman, Wm. A. Fitch, Edward F. Bile, Samuel Taylor.

At the previous meeting there were two sets of delegates from the Seventh Ward. The delegates from this Ward in a spirit of compromise agreed upon the following persons, (being two from each delegation,) as constituting the Seventh Ward representation in the General Committee: Wm. J. Hammond, Jr., S. J. Hathaway, George H. Moore, John Van Riper.

The Committee on Nominations submitted a report but it was not read. On motion, the General Committee proceeded to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, when BUNDETT STRYKER, on the first ballot received all but two of the votes cast. His nomination was made unanimous.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday evening next.

☞ The Softs of Suffolk have nominated for Sheriff, Lewis G. Davis; County Judge and Surrogate, William Wickham, Jr.; County Clerk, Wilmot Scudder; Members of Assembly—First District, David G. Floyd; Second District, William Sidney Smith.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Pelissier's Official Account of the Storming of Sebastopol.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The papers by the *Canada* contain no telegraphic dispatches from the Allied Generals.

The following is PELISSIER'S *official dispatch concerning the fall of Sebastopol:*

HEAD-QUARTERS—SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 11.

The artillery of the right attack commenced on the 17th of August, a well sustained fire against the Malakoff, Little Redan and neighboring defences, in order to permit our Engineers to establish their defences close to the place, from which the troops might be able instantly to throw themselves upon the enciente. On the 5th of September our batteries opened a violent fire against the town, and the English on their side kept up a hot cannonade against the Great Redan.

On the 8th of September, at noon, all being ready, I resolved, in concert with General SIMPSON, to commence the assault. General MCMAHON's division was to carry off Malakoff. General DULAC's division to attack the Little Redan, and in the centre, the division of General SAUCTTERGHOUE was to march against the Bastion connecting these two extreme points. I gave to General BOSQUET General MELLINET's division of Guards to support the first three divisions. General DE LA MARMORA wished to join the Sardinian Brigade so that having at its head General LEVAILLANT's division, which was to penetrate into the interior of the town by the Central Bastion, and afterwards turn the Flagstaff Bastion in order to establish a lodgment there likewise.

The English and French mortar boats rendered us great assistance.

After unexampled difficulties, Gen. MCMAHON's division succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the interior parts of the Malakoff. Standing in the Traverse *Redoubt on the Mamelon, I considered the Malakoff* was safely in our power, and I gave then the signal agreed upon with Gen. SIMPSON. The English immediately advanced bravely against the salient of the *Great Redan. They were able to effect a lodgment*, and struggled to maintain the position, but were crushed by the Russian reserves and a violent fire of artillery, and were forced to return to their parallel. A powder magazine exploded near the Malakoff. The Russians hoping to profit by this accident, immediately advanced in dense masses, disposed in three columns, and simultaneously attacked the centre and left of the Malakoff, but measures of defence had already been taken in the interior of the fortress, and from that moment the enemy appears to have renounced all idea of further attack. The Malakoff was ours, and no effort of the enemy could wrest it from us. At 3½ o'clock, measures were taken for enabling us to repulse the enemy, in case of a nocturnal attack, but we were soon released from our uncertainty. As soon as it became night, fires burst forth on every side, mines exploded, and the night of Sebastopol in flames was one of the most awe-inspiring pictures that the history of wars can have presented. The enemy made a complete evacuation, by means of a bridge constructed between the two shores of the roadstead, and, under cover of successive explosions, prevented me from approaching and harrassing him.

"PELISSIER."

Liverpool Produce Market.

SUGAR—The demand continues extremely active, and grocery qualities being much wanted, are 6d @1s. dearer, while refining sorts are fully as high as before. MOLASSES in brisk demand at 1s. advance. The *stock on the spot is all in second hands. RICE*—Animated in demand for East India and an advance of 3d. has been established. No Carolina in market. ASHES—Without change. TALLOW—In excellent demand, and the small stock on hand, firmly held. Sales 200 casks P. Y. C., to arrive, £5 4s. 6d. LARD—Owing to the extreme prices has considerably advanced. Sales are about 120 tons at from 62s. @67s., and in the absence of arrivals still higher prices are looked for. RUSIN continues to improve, and the sales are fully 10,000 bbls. at prices ranging from 4s. 7d. @8s. for common, and fine at 9s. @10s. 9 cwt. TAR—About 1,000 bbls. American sold at 18s. 9 bbl. TURPENTINE—No sales. Rough reported at 9s. @9s. 6d.; Spirits, good business done at better prices, say at 34s. 6d. @36s., with little now offering even at the latter figures. OILS—A moderate business doing. Pale Seal, £24; Cod, £47, and Southern Whale, £50@£51; Sperm in retail demand at £126; Palm in good demand, and 500 tons have been sold on the spot at £46@£47 5s., and 1,050 tons to arrive, at £43 10s.@£46. Campeachy Logwood has advanced to £7 10s.; Honduras, £6 5s., 100 tons of Jamaica FUSTIC fetched £4 12s. 6d.@£5.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The following is from MCALMONT, BROTHERS & Co's. Circular:—Favorable accounts from the growing crops, together with the state of the Money Market, have combined to depress prices and cause much irregularity, and the week closes dull at ¼d. decline. We quote Fair Orleans at 6¾d.; Middling, 6d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¾d. The sales of the week are 35,900 bales, of which the trade have taken 30,430 bales. The stock on hand is estimated at 538,560 bales, against 703,780 at the same date last year.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The same Circular says: We have a fair demand for WHEAT and FLOUR from the trade, and we quote the former 1d.@2d. ₱ bush., and the latter 6d.@1s. ₱ sack dearer during the week. INDIAN CORN in large demand for speculation and for Ireland, and *prices are about 1s. higher.* The quotations are—WHEAT, White Genesee, 11s 9d.@12s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 12s.@13s.; Red American and Canadian, 11s.@12s. FLOUR—Ohio Superfine, none; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 41s @43s.; Western Canal and Canadian, 41s.@42s. INDIAN CORN—White, 45s.@46s.; Yellow, 40s. 6d.@41s.

Passengers per the Steamship Canada.

Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Molson, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Sayles, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Albert, Mrs. Emmons, Mrs. Brawley, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Week, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Graham, Misses Cook, Allan, Robertson, Moore, Lettice, Strickland, Wegner, Byron, Douglass, Smith, Cartwright, McAuley, Bacon, Sayles, Cartwright, Sayles, Dick, Frasher, Guenes, Weeks, Mr. Duncan and lady, bearer of dispatches, Prof. Gray, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Rodewald and lady, Mr. Gentsinister and lady, Dr. Diehl and lady, Mr. Starr and lady, Capt. Diehl and lady, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Ensign Bute, Messrs Phillips, Rev. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Torrance and lady, Mr. Dodge and son, Mr. Rose and friend, Mr. Milsop and son, Mr. Joy and lady, Mr. Plummer and friend, Messrs. Moore, Alcorn, Tell, Weger, Hathaway, Chapin Morrison, Ruprecht, Hohkuk, Harrot, Reakel, Stitt, Douglass, Umpdrach, Phillips, Irwin, Coward, Weeks, Albery, Reichelt, Levi, White, Solimon, Wright, Morel, Robertson, Joy, Holland, Crowder, Young, Holt, Moult, Rose, Bainbridge, Dodily, Dawson, Waimer, Pownall, Sutcliffe, Burrit, Moffat, Patterson, Hodgett, Joiner, Marshall, White, Lousing, Piennisch, Gibbs, Lowe, Wales, Wales, Bayley, Sayles, Brawley, Wright, Rothall.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—23d, Louis Napoleon, at Deal; 28th, Quickstep, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Boston—27th, Lucia, at Gravesend; 30th, L. A. Hobart, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Philadelphia—30th, Susanne, off; Johanna Hermann, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—23d, Admiral, off Dartmouth.

Arrived from New-Orleans—31st, Sumner, at Havre; Lois Vigo, at ——.

Sailed or Boston—23d, Victor; Moro Castle, J. C. Hall, from the Clyde; 26th, Star of Empire, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—26th, Meteor, from Liverpool; 27th, John Bright, from ditto; 28th, Shoot Anchor, from Bordeaux; 27th, J. L. Bogert, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—26th, Adrian; 27th, Edward Everet, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—26th, Eastern Queen, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans—26th, Amid Dorothea, Aspasia, Charles Ward, Susan Hinds, from Liverpool; 27th, Asia, from Greenock; Cincinnatus, from Liverpool; Lancaster, from ditto.

The Carlo Maurus, from Stockholm for New-York, arrived at Portsmouth on the 8th, leaky, and sailed for Southampton.

Liquor-dealers' State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Liquor-dealers State Convention met this morning, temporarily organized, and adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

In the Afternoon Session Mr. FOWLER, of Troy, was elected permanent Chairman, who made a brief speech on taking the Chair.

Mr. TOMLINS was appointed Vice-President, and Messrs. VAN TINE and HARRISON, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. R. FRENCH, of New-York, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions. The following Committee was nominated: Messrs. FRENCH, TOMLY, INGLE, GOLDEN and MARTLING.

On motion of Mr. FRENCH, the Convention adjourned for an hour to give the Constitutional Convention time to appoint a Committee of Conference.

At the expiration of the hour the Convention was again called to order, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. French, Hoasch, Tappan, Meyers, Hamilton, Dean, Marling and Gould, was appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Constitutional Convention.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, the Convention reassembled.

Mr. FRENCH, from the Committee on Conference, reported that they had met the Committee of the Constitutional Convention, and had agreed unanimously on a ticket such as the Liquor-dealers could safely vote for, as follows:

For Judges of the Court of Appeals—SAMUEL SELDEN, for the long term, and MICHAEL HILL, Jr., for the short term.

Secretary of State—AARON WARD.

Comptroller—LEMUEL STETSON.

Treasurer—JOSEPH M. LYON.

Attorney General—SAMUEL TILDEN.

State Engineer—JOHN D. FAY.

Canal Commissioner—FREDERICK FOLLETT.

State Prison Inspector—PATRICK H. EGAN.

Mr. DEAN, of New-York, was in favor of striking from the ticket all the names except those for Attorney General and Judges of the Court of Appeals. He desired such officers as had anything to do with the execution of the law to be Anti-Prohibitionists; but he was in the minority. He felt that by adopting any entire ticket, thousands would be driven away. He was in favor of the ticket selected, because those who composed it were Anti-Prohibitionists.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, coincided with Mr. DEAN about striking out the names of all except the legal officers.

Mr. FRENCH said the Liquor-dealers' platform was the only political platform on which he stood. He knew every man on the reported ticket was sound to the cause, and against the Prohibition principle.

Mr. DEAN's amendment was lost, and the Report of the Committee adopted unanimously.

Mr. FRENCH, from the Committee on a Platform and Resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Convention could not, consistently with the platform adopted by the Liquor-dealers' State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 6th of August last, nominate candidates for office, or indorse any of another party, unless it shall be necessary to defeat the election of candidates nominated by the party of coercive prohibitionists, or those in favor of these principles, in which case the strongest candidates who may be opposed to any Prohibitory Liquor Law whatever shall be nominated or indorsed without regard to their party politics; and whereas both sections of the Democratic Republican party have, in their respective platforms, frankly, unequivocally and unqualifiedly expressed their opposition to all Prohibitory Liquor Laws whatever; and whereas the Republican party have indorsed the present Prohibitory Liquor Law, and other parties have been silent thereon; and whereas some of the candidates of the various political parties have either answered our interrogatories unsatisfactorily or refused to answer them, therefore

Resolved, That we nominate the following candidates for the support of the Liquor-dealers and all others who are opposed to the coercive prohibition of the exercise of the indisputable and natural right of the people to govern their own private affairs, social habits, domestic economy, and moral discipline, as they have all answered satisfactorily the interrogatories propounded to them, except the candidates for the Court of Appeals, from whom there has been no replies received.

Mr. VERB, of New-York, offered the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Convention are hereby tendered to those members of the late Senate and Assembly who opposed the passage of the Coercive Prohibitory Maine Law.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the officers of the Convention, for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties.

It was now 11 P. M., and on motion to do so, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, with nine hearty cheers for the ticket.

Constitutional or Anti-Prohibitory Law State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct 10.

The Constitutional or Anti-Prohibitory Law Convention met here at noon to-day, and after effecting a temporary organization adjourned until 3 P. M. Upon reassembling permanent officers were appointed as follows: H. G. WARNER, President. Vice Presidents, T. J. Bayard, F. Cozzens, Cyrus Edson, J. Baldwin, J. M. Johnston, C. B. Canfield, M. H. Mandeville, George Foty. Secretaries—Thomas P. Strong and E. S. Cushman.

Judge WARNER, on taking the Chair, made brief remarks, substantially disavowing compulsion or restriction as a means of abrogating moral evils.

Mr. VANDERPOOL, of Erie, moved the Convention adopt the State candidates which one or another of the parties have nominated.

Mr. DILLAYE, of Syracuse, offered an amendment that a Committee of eight be appointed to confer with the State Liquor-dealers Convention now in session.

Mr. VANDERPOOL objected.

Mr. FOWLER, of Orange, moved as a further amendment, that the Committee nominate a ticket for State officers. Upon this motion and the amendments a debate arose, in which Messrs. DILLAYE, KILBOURN, CLARK, VANDERPOOL, COZZENS, MANDEVILLE and FOWLER took part.

Mr. FOWLER's amendment was passed amid great confusion, owing to the uncertainty of what was before the meeting.

Mr. HENDRICKSON moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, whereupon the President appointed the following Committee: Messrs. Bayard, Fowler, Dillaye, Badger, Strong, Clark, Mandeville and Brown.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention, at 7 o'clock this evening, reassembled, and after waiting forty-five minutes, rumors became prevalent that the two Conference Committees could not agree, whereupon Messrs. HENDRICKSON, DAYTON and COATES were appointed to ascertain when the Committees on Conference would report.

At 8 o'clock, returning, they reported that the Committee on Conference would report at 9 o'clock P. M., whereupon, the Convention adjourned for one hour.

At 9 o'clock, Mr. DILLAYE, from the Committee on Conference, reported the same candidates as those nominated by the Liquor-dealers' Convention.

Mr. WHEELER then moved that a Committee of three be appointed to invite the Liquor-dealers' Convention to come and take part in the deliberations of this Convention.

Mr. COATES declared that none of the candidates had been selected from residents along the Erie Railroad.

Mr. CLARK replied that persons in that locality had either not answered at all the interrogatories put to them by Mr. FRENCH, of the Liquor-dealer's Convention, in regard to their views of a Prohibitory Law, or had answered adversely to the principles we maintain.

Mr. VANDERPOOL, of Erie, moved the Convention adjourn.

In the Afternoon Session Mr. TOWNSEND was elected Chairman.

Mr. WARD moved that Mr. HAVEN be appointed Secretary, stating that Mr. HAVEN was a supporter of Gov. SEYMOUR, whereas Mr. WARD, by his opposition to SEYMOUR, did not deserve the nomination. His constituents would not respond to anything which gave equal Horatio Seymours.

Mr. FOWLER said his constituents along the Erie Railroad were good to being registered. They go for principles—not men.

Mr. VANDERPOOL—I believe Governor SEYMOUR approved the Liquor Bill from principle. It is too late to refuse this report.

Mr. DILLAYE believed all the nominees to be Anti-Prohibitionists; but the question was whether they were all the best men. He deprecated the policy of New-York and Brooklyn influences, and thought the sentiments of the Inland districts should be observed in, as they were most democratic.

Mr. HENDRICKSON here charged some gentleman with former political obloquy.

He was loudly called to order.

The Chair thought Mr. HENDRICKSON very much, if any, out of order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON—I move that no nominations be made except for Judges of the Court of Appeals and Attorney-General, and ask the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. WHITE called for the previous question, to see whether the Convention would ratify the report of the Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON again called for the yeas and nays on his motion, when great confusion ensued.

Mr. COATES moved for the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention nominate Messrs. SELDEN and HILL for Judges of the Court of Appeals, and make no further nominations.

Rejected amidst thundering cheers by a vote of yeas, 47; nays, 66.

Mr. CLARK called for the previous question.

10:45 P. M.—Motion made to adjourn and lost.

The yeas and nays were now called for accepting the report of the Committee—when it passed by ayes, 61; nays, 41.

At 11 P. M. the Convention voted that a Committee of three wait upon the other Convention and invite them to this Hall.

At ten minutes past 11 the members of the Liquor Dealers Convention were ushered into the Hall, and on motion of Mr. FOWLER, the ticket nominated by such Convention was adopted by the Joint Conventions, Col. FRENCH previously having made a congratulatory speech.

Mr. CLARK moved that a Committee be appointed composed of one from each Judicial District, with power to call a future Convention, and to fill all vacancies.

The following is the Committee: First Distri, JOHN W. CULBURT; Second District, F. S. COZZENS; Third District, B. S. CUSHMAN; Fourth District, JOHN HUNTER; Fifth District, J. F. KITTLE; Sixth District, L. WILLOUGHBY; Seventh District, W. T. LAWRENCE; Eighth District, F. C. BROOK.

On motion of Mr. CLARK it was:

Resolved, That we regard the Prohibitory Liquor Act passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session as not only a violation of the Constitution but also as subversive of personal liberty and rights of private property, and that its repeal in an opinion is imperatively demanded.

A Committee was appointed to notify candidates of their nominations, when the Convention at 11:30 P. M. adjourned *sine die*.

Assembly Nomination—Judicial Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Hard Shells of the Onondaga County Third Assembly District, met to-day and nominated STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, Soft, for member of Assembly.

The Fifth District Republican Judicial Convention assembled here to-day, but no delegates were present except from Oswego and Onondaga Counties; therefore, the Convention adjourned to the 22d inst., without making a nomination.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Eleven Democratic members of the Assembly, and a Senator in the County, are elected. Two Whigs and two Democrats are elected to the Assembly in the city.

Wayne County—The whole Democratic ticket is elected.

Luzerne County—THOS. NICHOLSON, Fusionist, for Canal Commissioner, has 150 majority in Wilkesbarre. The vote in the County is close.

Columbia County—The vote is very close. In six townships THOS. NICHOLSON has 160 majority.

Dauphin County—NICHOLSON has 270 majority. In Harrisburg, Middletown District, NICHOLSON has 170 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Democratic candidates in this city for Sheriff, Register, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Canal Commissioner, have majorities ranging from 1,000 to 2,300.

In Old County, the Democratic ticket for Assembly and Senate is elected by over 2,000 majority.

In the city Assembly ticket, two Democrats, and two Americans, including E. JAY MORRIS, are elected.

The result was effected by the opponents of Know-Nothingism and the Prohibitory Law, and upon the Democratic ticket. The members of the Liquor League worked hard to secure the election of their friends.

In Berks County, the Democrats have a majority of about 4,000.

W. H. KEIM, the Know-Nothing candidate for State Senator in Reading, has 200 majority.

Bradford County—Partial returns show a slight Democratic increase.

Cambria County—The Democratic majority is seven to nine hundred.

Dauphin County—with five townships to hear from—gives 800 majority.

Montgomery County—The Democratic majority is 600

Bucks County—A Democratic Gain of 1,350.

Cumberland County—Democratic majority of 100.

Wayne County—Gives PLUMMER, Dem., about 500 majority.

Susquehanna County—Gives 500 majority for NICHOLSON.

Allegheny County (entire)—The Democratic ticket is elected beyond a doubt. The Sheriff has 300 majority, and the remainder of the ticket about 200 maj

BRIGGS,

MOSES ZUNZ,

THE OTHER LAWYER HAS CARD.

McCOSKRAN CONFESSES; throws —Wobster Mad

and Taxt on Mayorge.

WACKELLAR DENOUNCED CONTUMACIOUS.

THE HAPPY FAMILY IN ZOOM NO. 8.

The Briggs Committee had tonsiderable very re-
freshing season yesterday, and had ample opportunities
to reap a rich harvest of knowledge. Chief Matsell
and Messrs. Acker and Wyckoff, were all on
hand. The Chief had a heavy retinue, and had
need behind him in the form of assistant Wilson pro-
vided with pen and ink. The Room was importantly repre-
sented—the fan being in the hands of Officer Gleason
dropped in occasionally, and there was altogether a
pleasing effervescence.

THE OTHER SWATH A SWEEPS.

"Gnome" Matsell, our Chief of Police, was the
first man summoned. He came; he looked at Brasse
and Briggs through his spectacles; he was immediately
sworn, and then he sat down and take it easy. The Chief
was at once subjected to a rigid cross-examination by
Mr. McCoskrie, Police Investigator, who called up
the book the Bible and tested Matsell's veracity upon it. He
looked about him, and then commenced with the
following

EXAMINATION.

Mr. McCoskrie—Where do you live?

Matsell—I was sworn the other day; I have no
more to say. (Hands over a paper.)

Mr. McCoskrie—Is that your handwriting?

The Chief moved towards the door.

Briggs—(as the door opened)—What becomes of the
stolen property restored in your office? (Exit Chief.)

Mr. Matsell's rejoinder.

Briggs—Why, I am sorry for it, but I have no
power to prevent it.

Mr. McCoskrie—Do you not consider it your duty
to prevent it?

Matsell—I do not.

Mr. McCoskrie—Do you not consider it your duty
to prevent the sale of stolen property

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

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Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The News by the Canada.

The intelligence brought by the *Canada* is not of a sufficiently definite character to be deeply interesting, except in a commercial view—and, in the present feverish condition of the grain market, every report touching their interest has an undue effect in mercantile circles. The details of operations in the Baltic are somewhat confused, but there were active and vigorous preparations making on both sides—the Russians and the Allies—for another conflict, which will doubtless lead to a decisive engagement, an account of which may be brought by the next arrival from Europe. The Allies having determined to raze Sebastopol, it is quite certain that they do not intend to remain long in that stronghold, and the future engagements will take place on a new field. The Baltic fleet will not return home, and there are no indications of a movement towards peace. The war is to be prolonged—new armies are to be levied—new taxes to be laid and new loans to be raised. Heretofore, since the war commenced, the Allies have been indulging in military shows and visions of glory; hereafter, they have got to endure the hardships and privations which great wars never fail to constantly entail upon those who indulge in them. With short crops in England and France, and exhausted treasuries, the prospect is not a flattering one for either country.

The telegraph furnishes a few more particulars from the seat of war, and Pelissier's dispatch giving an account of the storming of the Malakoff, in addition to what we had previously published.

The Altered Policy of Russia Towards Poland.

Silence is once more strictly observed by the Governments and Press of England and France on the re-establishment of Poland as an independent Kingdom or Republic. The vague hopes, once entertained by sanguine philanthropists, that justice would at last be done to that oppressed nation on the Vistula, have been dispelled by the fall of Sebastopol; and the harmless agitation initiated by the Western Powers has only served to forewarn the Czar of danger, and make him doubly prepared to meet it. With characteristic sagacity, he has been endeavoring of late to gain popularity among the Poles by various concessions and other acts of Autocratic grace. He has not only determined to introduce the Polish language into the Administration, the schools, and the legal tribunals of the Empire, but he proposes, moreover, to organize a special Polish Army. We have heard, too, that Russian agents abroad are holding out promises of pardon to exiled patriots, if they will return to their home and be dutiful subjects for the future. In fact, the whole policy of the Government has undergone a marked change, and justice is administered with a milder and more even hand.

The accession of ALEXANDER II. to the throne of the Czars was hailed by many with rejoicing and satisfaction. He was believed to be less stern in his judgments, and of a milder disposition than his imperious sire. Even during the latter's lifetime, the war, with all its varying changes, was looked upon by the Poles as an element of Hope; and the Government of NICHOLAS deemed it prudent, in consequence, to permit the indulgence of national demonstrations—a crime, for the commission of which, in by-gone days, many a patriot has dragged out his existence in Siberian wilds. But, under ALEXANDER'S reign, nationality is permitted to show itself, and opinions on political subjects, which no one dared utter in times past, are now freely expressed. Society has been relieved from a portion of the intolerable restraint placed upon it. National music has revived, and sometimes finds among its admirers Russian employés, who are indeed to shake off their official pettiness, and drink to the success of the "Slavic Fraternity."

Under these circumstances, it is natural to suppose that there are some who fondly believe that the Government seriously intends to reestablish the independence of Poland. They base their belief on the facts we have mentioned, and also on the retirement of PASKIEWITSCH, whose office, will, for the future, be filled by one of the Grand Dukes as Viceroy, thus making a new era in the History of Poland. But those who have faith in Russian professions of liberality are few in number. The immense majority, though they prudently conceal their real sentiments, read in the concessions of the Government its fears for the future. Polish patriotism is not yet dead. We trust that the day of its revival is not far distant; when the Poles—no longer blinded by the false sympathies of France and England, or the crafty policy of their enemy—shall achieve for themselves and by themselves their rightful independence.

What do the Rich Think?

No class of mortals has ever offered such a profound enigma to social philosophers as those unhappy creatures who ply a fashionable trade with their virtue. Their vocation is forbidden by social ordinances. They are morally quarantined, and mingle only among themselves, like the Jews in the Ghetto. The laws persecute them. They are hunted by police; seized in the pursuit of their terrible profession, and dragged before a magistrate, to be found guilty of being unfortunate.

Still this crusade against these poor creatures,—crusade passive and active, has not in any way quelled the evil. Social banishment, police vigilance, penal punishment, in no degree lessens those sad ranks that Night reviews. Still they file along the streets with painted cheeks and flaunting skirts—banners that Vice hangs out over the ruined and deserted fortress. Still the result of congregations of men manifests itself in the fresh recruits to these polluted legions. They are stiled infamous by mankind; their existence is almost entirely ignored; their death-bed is deserted. If they had one and all committed crimes that strike immediately at the root of society, they could scarcely be more effectually punished. They are imprisoned without walls. They are slain without an executioner. Invisible barriers cut them off, and scorn and cruelty assassinate them.

Still they are, poor creatures, more of victim than criminal. No reader of a newspaper need be informed of the thousand snares set for the young girl on her outset in life; of the many treacherous beasts who couch in ambush along her morning path, ready to spring out and drag her into infamy. To yield to a seducer is no doubt sinful and weak. But where is the perfect one, that has a right to stone down this poor girl, who has proved only her humanity by her fall? Is this infamous exile to which she is subjected the moment her fault of an hour is made public,—is this perpetual banishment the way to lead her to penitence and redemption? As society is at present constituted, to what reward is the penitent entitled? Certainly to a pious peace of soul, but to none else. She may weep her life away, and none will dry her tears. She may break her heart at the gate of that world from which she has been exiled, and her epitaph will be a virtuous sneer, or perhaps, at most, a word of contemptuous pity. For society—virtuous, decorous, modest, modern society, there is no purification for the woman who has once sinned. After death alone can she ever hope to keep good company. So we drive her to the devil. With whip of scorn, we lash her along the road until she rushes maddened into the first house that opens its door for her, and we may be sure that its hospitality to one like her is a very plain proof of its lack of virtue. No vain regrets now. No reminiscences of a purer and better life. To look behind at the past would be to make the present a hell. In the fever of vice memory may be lost or dimmed. The wine cup, the theatre, the mad dance and madder revel are all sought for eagerly, and depraved men who watch with wonder the flashing eyes, and flushed cheeks of the unhappy Magdalen, little think that a horrible phantom pursues her and that she is flying wildly from herself. And so the drama progresses, until the wine will no longer influence and the dance no longer excite. Nature, worn out with continual demands, falls prostrate, and answers no more to the bacchanal summons. Then comes the appalling moment in the life of a courtezan, when she has no longer the physical energy to battle against her regrets. Then Memory, long hidden in the fumes of wine, and scared away by the blaze of the lamps, steps forth and perforce calls up the past. How that poor girl shivers on the edge of the abyss that yawns between her and her earlier years! How can human heart or brain stand such a fearful accumulation of self-reproaches as assail her then! The known is so terrible that anything, no matter how vague, is better. The chemist's shop is near; the thought soon acted on. In a few moments her hand clasps the strychnine *vial; a quick gulp—then a sudden calmness;* an instant when the soul reposes, and during which perhaps—God grant it may be so!—some ray of Hope glimmers from beyond the grave. The next moment all is dark; society is vindicated, and the prostitute is dead.

There must be something essentially wrong in the conduct which scourges a sinner like this into worse crime. Legislators have failed, and probably will fail, to banish this class of women from existence. Many have endeavored, but in vain, to find some means by which such results could be avoided, but whether it arises from a false shame which has debarred hitherto a thorough canvass of the question, or because the secret lies too deep to be dug up in our day, no solution of *the enigma has yet been presented. It seems* to be a fixed fact, therefore, that these women must and will exist.

If we cannot remedy the evil, we can at least ameliorate its conditions. It is not for us to suggest the means; but the necessity for those capable of devoting themselves to such a task, and *doing* so without delay, cries aloud from the columns of every daily paper. One of the first reforms should be in our opinions. If, instead of that iron rod with which we whip the woman from all society for her first fault, some less irrevocable mode of admonition were administered, there would be less heart-broken creatures pacing the New-York streets at night.

Common sense and every Christian sentiment alike brand the treatment to which a single sin subjects a woman in our society, as awfully cruel and unjust;—and a reform in this particular must precede and prepare the way for whatever larger reform shall finally be effected in this department of Christian philanthrophy. This is, we are well aware, a delicate question of social philosophy,—one on which it is easy to err, though the error, on the side of over-severe rigor, and most anti-christian severity. No good cause can be advanced,—no evil can be removed by the eternal and unreasonable persecution of those who are its victims.

Quoting Down.

In the course of some remarks on the "Progress of Luxury" in New-York, which we published a few weeks since, we instanced the highly ornamented fronts of the new banking-house on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, as the most striking example of the present taste for the flamboyant style of ornamentation which the commercial architecture of the City affords. But we should be extremely sorry if we have been the cause of that beautiful piece of extravagance being despoiled of any of its florid excrescences,—for it was so characteristic of the times that it should have been allowed to remain, to all time, as either the culminating period, or as one of the mile-stones in our progress of luxury.

But we regret to learn that the magnificent new banking-house is literally hauling in its horns (of plenty.) The richly designed and beautifully sculptured cornucopias which ornamented the four corner windows of this superb building are now in process of being erased, five of them having been already removed, leaving a rather awkward-looking vacancy in the lower part of the window-dressing.

Architectural ornaments are, to a certain extent, the types of the times, and they should never be obliterated or mutilated, where there is no pressing necessity for it. There is hardly a vestige remaining of old New-York; but the ponderous and solid character of many of the commercial buildings in the lower part of the City give promise of endurance for ages, and their different styles of ornamentation will very plainly indicate to our successors the varying phases of public taste, as well as the financial condition of the country at the time of their erection. Take those huge Cyclopean structures,—the Custom-House and Exchange, for instance,—and compare their vastness and ponderousness, their gloominess and lack of economy in the disposition of their interiors, with the light and elegant, yet solid and convenient structures, which have been recently erected for commercial purposes, and see what a change there has been in the condition of the City since the first of these buildings was completed. Room has become so valuable now that every foot of space must be made available, from the basement to the attic; and so great is the demand for houses in the vicinity of Wall-street, that the builders begrudge no amount of cost in beautifying them.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence, lately passing between some gentlemen of this City and a gentleman residing in a rural district, is more short and sweet than the general run of political letters:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1855.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby respectfully requested to come as a Delegate, or to send some reliable Whig from your Assembly District as a Delegate to a State Convention of the Whigs of New-York, who disown all connection with the Republican Fusion Party formed at Syracuse. The Convention will be held in this City, at Constitution Hall, on the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock M., to nominate a Whig State Ticket, and to take into consideration the condition of the Whig Party. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. DEANE,
HENRY C. MILLS,
JAMES BROOKS,
HENRY W. GENET,
Committee.

MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1855.

GENTS.: Yours of the 6th inst., requesting me to attend a Whig State Convention to be held at Constitution Hall, on the 23d inst., was duly received. The reliable Whigs of this place, and M I am credibly informed, all in the State have joined the Republican party. And all those that were not reliable, have gone with the Hindoo party—whatever party belong and voted the last election. Very respectfully,

Yours, &c., J. M.

To Geo. B. Deane, Henry C. Mills, James Brooks, Henry W. Genet, Committee.

More Indictments.

We learn from good authority that there are more indictments brewing for some of our City officials, who will be compelled to answer for their high crimes and misdemeanors ere long before a more exacting tribunal than that of public opinion. There is a wholesome mania, just now, for ferreting out official corruption, which seems to have been created by the activity of Mayor WOOD, and we hope it will not abate until all of the depredators upon the City Treasury, who are now going free, unwhipped of justice, shall be properly dealt with. There will never be a change for the better in the morals of our City officials until some offender among them has been made an example of.

A Severe Blow at the Administration.

The *Herald*, yesterday, published what it called "a regular bomb-shell for the Administration," the explosion of which was expected to produce the same effect upon President PIERCE and his Cabinet, that the gunpowder of GUY FAWKES would have had, in its day, upon the men in power if it had only gone off. The *Herald's* bombshell was a very harmless letter written by Commodore STEWART nine years ago in reference to a Naval Board of Inquiry, of which he was the *presiding officer, but which the Herald has* very oddly supposed to refer to the action of the Naval Retiring Board, which concluded *its business last month.* The Administration will not be much disconcerted by such an innocent projectile.

☞ The letter of our Washington Correspondent, published this morning, foreshadows the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister to the United States, in accordance with the demand of our Government, in consequence of his complicity in the recent violations of our neutrality laws in the attempted enlistment of recruits for the British army in the Crimea. Our correspondent also indicates the revocation of several Consular *exequaturs*, for similar reasons. From other information in our possession, we are satisfied that the British officers most directly interested in these proceedings anticipate such action on the part of the Government at Washington, and that Mr. CRAMPTON, especially, will be rather disappointed should not

The Liquor-Dealers, &c.

Another fusion was effected yesterday at Syracuse, of the Liquor-dealers and the Constitutionalists,—the Nominating Committees of the two Conventions agreeing unanimously upon a ticket, as follows:

For Secretary of State.....AARON WARD.
For Comptroller.....SAMUEL STEVENS.
For Treasurer.....JOSEPH E. LYON.
For Attorney General.....SAMUEL THOMPSON.
For State Engineer.....JOHN D. FAY.
For Canal Commissioner.....FREDERICK FOLLETT.
For State Prison Inspector.....PATRICK H. BOAK.
For Judge of Appeals (long term).SAMUEL BELCHER.
For Judge of Appeals (short term)MICHAEL HILL, Jr.

The last name in this list, telegraphed to us as *Michael* HILL, Jr., should probably be *Nicholas* HILL, Jr., a gentleman well known as having given an elaborate opinion against the constitutionality of the Liquor Law. An effort was made in the Liquor-dealers' Convention, on the part of several members, to drop all candidates from the list with the exception of those who had to do with the execution of the law, but without avail, and the full ticket was determined upon.

After some confusion the same action was taken by the other Convention.

The Elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The meagre and uncertain returns which we have received by telegraph of the results of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania enable us only to conclude that the Democrats have succeeded in both States by aid of the Know-Nothings, though the contest between CHASE and MEDILL appears to be very close, and it must be some days before we can know which candidate has been elected. There appears to be but little doubt as to the result in Pennsylvania.

Beef Down.

The City's beef bill went down some $12,000 to $15,000 yesterday; that is, about 2,000 beeves, each weighing 600 lbs. net, were sold fully half a cent per lb. lower than on last week's market day. This amounts to a nice little sum when taken in the aggregate, though it does not go far when bartering with the butcher for a couple of pounds of steak for breakfast. Beef was so high and scarce last week that we advised any so disposed, to test Grahamism pratically. Those who are sick of the trial stand a chance of getting a taste of beef, this week—but not of mutton, however, for that is now scarce too. The supply of beeves at the regular yards for this week foots up 4,059, against 2,792 last week; while the sheep and lambs (13,881) fall short 2,335.

The rich pastures, however, are preparing a bountiful supply of cattle and sheep, that will soon come along. A single county (Dutchess) sent us yesterday nearly 600 good fat cattle—almost half a million pounds of beef—and there are hundreds of other counties *almost* able to compete with old Dutchess. The cattle received at the Washington Drove-yard alone, since the commencement of this year, number seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty—equal to nearly fifty million pounds of beef, and this is only about half of all sold in the City. Has it occurred to you reader, that with all the ado and excitement about wheat and flour, more money is actually paid every week for meat than for breadstuffs?

☞ The Republicans of Albany and this vicinity are to hold a mass meeting at the Capitol on Friday evening. They will be addressed by Senator SEWARD and Gen. NYE. Of course, there will be a large attendance of the freemen of Albany.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

THE TREATY WITH DOMINICA.

A Chance for Maintaining the Monroe Doctrine.

British Enlistment in the United States.

MR. CRAMPTON TO BE RECALLED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

Some months ago your Washington correspondence announced the important fact that the English and French Governments had intervened successfully, to prevent the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and the Government of Dominica. This statement, I perceive, to-day amply confirmed by the publication of official documents on the subject, which certainly present a fair case for testing American fealty to what is commonly known as the MONROE doctrine: and we may expect to learn, at last, just how earnestly a Democratic Administration deems itself committed to the policy of effectually repelling foreign dictation in the affairs of this hemisphere.

The case is a perfect one upon which to try the issue, and either explode the MONROE doctrine, or incorporate it into an American edition of international law: for, not only have England and France interfered by way of advice to Dominica, but have, by threats and intimidation, compelled her to abandon that expression of her good will towards us, which was contained in a treaty already negotiated. In other words, the Allies have robbed Dominica of her free will,—destroyed her independence, because that free will and independence were likely to inure, by the natural gravitation of events, to our advantage.

I am not of those who believe the Administration has abandoned the Monroe doctrine in this instance. Indeed, if I err not greatly, this question is one of *those for the settlement of which Mr. BUCHANAN* consents to defer his retirement from the London Embassy. *Of course, I do not mean to assert that the Monroe* doctrine will be sustained by Mr. MARCY in all its forces; *but whatever he may do in the end, negotiations* on this subject are still pending. He has not yet surrendered, and perhaps will not.

The alliance of England and France is full of evils to the former, which may be found even more disastrous to her ultimate permanent peace and prosperity than even the terrible war for the prosecution of which it was created. Her attempted foreign enlistment scheme here in the United States constitutes one of these evils, and is certain to involve her in no little humiliation and disgrace. Its attempted prosecution was a violation not only of the law of the United States, but *of our sovereignty*, and so of international law. It was not only an injury, but a grave insult, which will not be permitted to pass without severe rebuke. The British Minister is even now in disgrace with our Government, and, if I mistake not, judiciously avoids attempting any communication with it,—satisfied that his complicity in the violation of our neutrality laws would impel the President to refuse holding any official intercourse with him.

Indeed, I hazard little in predicting that very soon—perhaps by the next steamer from Europe—Mr. CRAMPTON *will be recalled by his Government*, in accordance with the demand which the President must have made long since; and if he is not so recalled, it will become the duty of the President to dismiss him peremptorily. The British Government is understood to take some blame to itself for the responsibility of Mr. CRAMP-

The President and Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 7, 1855.

The Government gazette adorns its columns with an elaborate defense of the Administration in connection with the outrages and disturbances in Kansas. It affects to believe that the complaints brought against PIERCE and his Cabinet by the people of the Free States are grounded in the fact that he has refused to interfere in the contest now pending, and which for more than a year has been going on in that Territory. These could not be a greater perversion of the truth. The allegation against the Executive is, that at the very beginning, and at every stage of the difficulties, he has given to the ruffianly invaders of Kansas all the encouragement which he could possibly extend to them, to insult, annoy and expel the actual settlers. The very moment that it was perceived that REEDER would not sanction his proceedings, a harrassing persecution was set on foot against him, which paralyzed all his exertions for the protection of the Free-State settlers, and finally ended in his disgraceful upon lying charges of speculation—WHITFIELD, whose first election like his last was the result of the most impudent and audacious fraud and violence on the part of the Missouri mob, became the favorite of the Administration, and under ATCHISON was his chief agent and representative in the Territory. The *Squatter Sovereign*, a ribald and brutal sheet, denouncing all the Northern immigrants as thieves and scoundrels, and fruitlessly shrieking day after day for the murder of every Abolitionist in the Territory, and conducted by the notorious STRINGFELLOW, a leader of the mob, was made the Government organ, and was supported by advertisements paid for from the Treasury. The Judges of the Territorial Courts, appointed to decide whether Slavery or Freedom should be the law of the Territory, were permitted by the President to take persons into the Territory whom they held as slaves, and enlisted property, thus deciding in the most summary and conclusive manner out of court the very question which was to be left primarily to the people and finally to the ordinary adjudications of law. And, at length, when every expedient which Executive cunning could devise and lawless violence could carry into practice had failed to trample out the spirit of freedom, and to eject from the Territory its actual *bona fide* settlers, WALKER was reappointed Indian Agent, STRINGFELLOW received money from the Federal Treasury, and the employes in the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments were supplied with the means of organizing and bringing over from Missouri into Kansas, gangs of armed bandits, with rifle, pistols and bowie knives in their hands, and *hemp in their button holes*, as a signal of death to those who should resist them, for the purpose of voting in a Legislature which should establish Slavery by law in Kansas. All this time the local Government organ, supported by funds drawn out of the public treasury, was denouncing the settlers as Abolitionists, and calling upon the Missourians to put them to death, as negro thieves and so on, and under its exhortations the peaceable inhabitants of the Territory, of Northern origin, and favorable to free institutions, were lynched and beaten as often as the base and cowardly crew that opposed to found them unprotected by the arms and members of their countrymen.

The spurious Legislature, chosen under such circumstances, was instantly recognized and placed under Government pay, and when Gov. REEDER attempted to restrain some of their irregularities, he was ignominiously dismissed, and the Executive functions placed in the hands of a Secretary appointed from a Slave State, an ardent sympathizer with all the outrages committed by the Missourians and the mock Legislature under whose auspices the proceedings of the latter body, though an admitted libel upon humanity, decency and justice, were dooly consummated. To assert that an Administration whose conduct has been marked by acts like these, running through a period of more than a year, has not interfered nor taken sides with either, has not sanctioned disorder, nor approved of violence and *lawlessness*, with the object of firmly establishing Slavery, and excluding immigrants from the Free States, is to falsify facts, and to impute to the people of the North an ignorant stupidity with which they cannot justly be charged.

The simple fact is, that this is a Southern Administration, and that Gen. PIERCE is the instrument of the most arrogant, narrow-minded, and selfish sectional despotism which ever cursed the country.

The most important State elections of this month took place on Tuesday. I confess to the most gloomy anticipations from the secession of the so-called conservative *Whigs*. *There would not be the slightest use* of wincing matters with these gentlemen. They are sectional mercenaries, in open alliance with the South in its crusade against the North. They are auxiliaries of the Democratic party—accomplices after the fact in the destruction of the Missouri Compromise, and the advocates in advance of whatever undeveloped outrage they are now meditating. They ought to go at once where they belong; they should abandon their untenable independence and take service at once with the Democracy and the South. Sectionalists in *fact*, and the self-complacent supporters of sectionalism in the most offensive form, it would be more honest and manly in them to assume the name which will unmistakably indicate their affinities. It is not honest, it is not fair, thus to steal the livery of conservatism to serve the devil of sectional aggression and encroachment in—all protest against it.

Nevertheless, these men have power, great power. They will probably save their new allies from defeat. But where are they to go? and what is to become of them? *Do they suppose* that they will be admitted to places of honor and dignity in the organization to which they have attached themselves? *Vain hope. They will* be absorbed or repudiated, and, I think, that is about the last time that *their cant of Union-saving will avail* them.

I agree with your telegraphic correspondent in reference to the use which the Government is making of the question of the *Sound Tolls*, and believe with him that the dispute has been aggravated with the object of occupying the public mind with a foreign quarrel, as a means of diverting it from the sectional controversy which has been provoked by the Executive and the party which acts with him. AQUIDAY.

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POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.
A. C. TUFFLE will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the large warehouse No. 695 Broadway (near Astor-place), the entire stock of C. J. SCHMIDT, Esq., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suits, in hair cloth, reps and damask; rosewood and mahogany centre and sofa tables, whatnots, etagères, mirrors, &c. Also, a large assortment of bedroom furniture, comprising bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c. Also, a large assortment of dining-room furniture, consisting of sideboards, extension tables, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture. The whole being the finest and most fashionable ever warranted in every respect, will be sold without reserve.
Terms—Cash. Sale positive, rain or shine. Sold to satisfy a mortgage.

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WITHOUT RESERVE, THIS DAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, 56 Broadway, by order of whom it may concern, the entire stock of C. J. SCHMIDT, Esq., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suits, in hair cloth, reps and damask; rosewood and mahogany centre and sofa tables, whatnots, etagères, mirrors, &c. Also, a large assortment of bedroom furniture, comprising bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c. Also, a large assortment of dining-room furniture, consisting of sideboards, extension tables, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture. The whole being the finest and most fashionable ever warranted in every respect, will be sold without reserve.
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